

HOW?

Abortion interrupts the natural process of breast development, leaving the breast with more cells that can become cancerous. Elevated levels of estrogen, starting early in pregnancy, cause normal and pre-cancerous cells to multiply and stimulate the breasts to swell. Third trimester hormones of a full-term pregnancy change cells into cancer-resistant, milk-producing tissue and turn off their growth (and cancer-forming) potential.

The Institute of Medicine lists abortion as a risk factor for premature birth. (a) Early premature birth (before 32 weeks gestation), in turn, increases the mother's breast cancer risk. (b,c,d,e) Babies that are born prematurely before 37 weeks gestation are at greater risk for cerebral palsy and neonatal deaths. (f)

- a. *Preterm birth: Causes, Consequences and Prevention. Committee on Understanding Premature Birth and Assuring Healthy Outcomes. Institute of Medicine. Appendix B, Table 5.*
 b. *Melbye M, et al. British Journal of Cancer 1999;80:609-13.*
 c. *Innes K, Byers T. International Journal of Cancer 2004;112:306-311.*
 d. *Vatten LJ, et al. British Journal of Cancer 2002;87:289-90.*
 e. *Hsieh C-c, et al. Lancet 1999;353:1239.*
 f. *Rooney B, Calhoun B. Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons 2003;8:46-49.*



The Coalition on Abortion/Breast Cancer is a women's organization founded to protect the health and save the lives of women by educating and providing information on abortion as a risk factor for breast cancer.

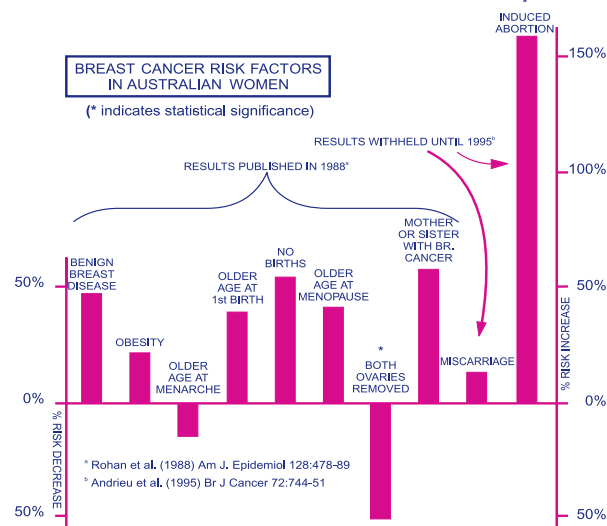
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This 1988 study shows the reluctance of researchers to publish data showing the abortion/breast cancer link. Abortion data (see two rightmost bars) were withheld for seven years. Note that miscarriage has no significant effect on risks; whereas, induced abortion does significantly increase a woman's breast cancer risk.

- a. *Rohan T, et al. A population-based case-control study of diet and breast cancer in Australia. American Journal of Epidemiology 1988;128:478-489.*
 b. *Andrieu N, et al. Familial risk, abortion and their interactive effect on the risk of breast cancer, a combined analysis of six case-control studies. British Journal of Cancer 1995; 72:744-751.*

For a list of authoritative medical organizations whose medical experts recognize the link between abortion and breast cancer, visit our website at www.AbortionBreastCancer.com.

If you would like to help dispense information about the abortion / breast cancer link or wish to offer financial assistance, please contact:

Coalition on Abortion/Breast Cancer
 AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
 P.O. Box 957133

Hoffman Estates, IL 60195-3051
 Call Toll-free 1-877-803-0102

www.AbortionBreastCancer.com

E-mail: response@abortionbreastcancer.com

Revised 7/11

Abortion raises Breast Cancer risk



BREAST CANCER

has a proven link to abortion, according to eight medical groups

- ◆ National Cancer Institute branch chief Louise Brinton, Ph.D., M.P.H. admitted that abortion raises breast cancer risk. She co-authored a 2009 study, led by Jessica Dolle, which reported a statistically significant 40% increased breast cancer risk for women with abortions. They also found that women who used oral contraceptives (“the pill”) recently within the last 1 to 5 years multiply their risk of developing the deadly triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) by 4.2 times; and women that started using oral contraceptives before age 18 multiply their risk of TNBC by 3.7 times. *Jessica Dolle et al. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention 2009;18(4):1157-1166*
- ◆ Breast cancer rates climbed more than 40% between 1987 and 1998. Among three age groups, only the youngest generation, ages 50-64, which had access to legalized abortion (the Roe v. Wade generation), experienced the increase, not the two older groups, ages 65 and older. *Holly Howe et al., Annual report to the nation on the status of cancer, 1973 through 1998, featuring cancers with recent increasing trends. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 2001;93:824-842, figure 3*
- ◆ “A woman who finds herself pregnant at age 15 will have a higher breast cancer risk if she chooses to abort that pregnancy than if she carries the pregnancy to term, correct?” “Probably, yes.” *Response of Lynn Rosenberg, Ph.D., Boston Medical School, in sworn testimony as the expert witness for the abortion providers represented by the Center for Reproductive Rights in a lawsuit challenging Florida’s parental notification law, Nov. 1999*
- ◆ “As far as breast cancer is concerned, the risk-reducing effect of full-term pregnancy has been well-known literally for centuries, and is universally acknowledged...It is hardly difficult to connect the dots here: Having an induced abortion leaves a woman with a higher long-term risk of breast cancer, compared to not having the abortion; i.e., compared to childbirth.” *Joel Brind, Ph.D. National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly (Summer 2005) p. 303-329*
- ◆ A Turkish study published in 2009 found a statistically significant 66% increase in breast cancer risk among women who’d had any abortions. The authors concluded, “Therefore, similar to our findings the majority of the (abortion-breast cancer) studies reported that induced abortion was associated with increased breast cancer risk.” *Vahit Ozmen, et al. World J of Surg Oncol 2009;7:37*
- ◆ “Lawsuits may be filed against physicians who perform abortions and fail to disclose that the procedure might increase the chance of breast cancer. One such suit in Pennsylvania has already settled on confidential terms, after a lawsuit on similar grounds succeeded in Australia... Similarly, an Oregon judge recently approved a settlement paid on behalf of an abortion provider there to a 19-year-old girl with a family history of breast cancer, who was not told of an increased risk from the procedure at age 15.” *Attorney Andrew Schlafly. Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons 2005;10:11-14*
- ◆ “Indeed, if women had larger family sizes and longer lifetime durations of breastfeeding that were typical of developing countries until recently, the cumulative incidence of breast cancer in developed countries is estimated to be reduced by more than half (from 6.3 to 2.7 per 100 women) by age 70 years.” *Valerie Beral and co-authors at Oxford who illogically deny that women who abort have a greater risk for breast cancer. “Breast cancer and breastfeeding: collaborative reanalysis of individual data from 47 epidemiological studies in 30 countries.” Lancet 2002;360:187-195*
- ◆ “Among women who had been pregnant at least once, the risk of breast cancer in those who had experienced an induced abortion was 50% higher than among other women.” “Highest risks (more than double) were observed when the abortion was done at ages younger than 18 years... or at least 30 years of age or older.” *Dr. Janet Daling, lead author of a study specifically commissioned by the National Cancer Institute to investigate the link between abortion and breast cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 1994;86:1584-1592*
- ◆ “I have three sisters with breast cancer and I resent people messing with the scientific data to further their own agenda, be they pro-choice or pro-life. I would have loved to have found no association between breast cancer and abortion, but our research is rock solid and our data is accurate.” *Dr. Janet Daling, who is strongly pro-choice, L.A. Daily News, Sept., 1997*
- ◆ “Interruption during the first trimester of a first pregnancy causes a cessation of cell differentiation, which may result in a subsequent increase in the risk of cancerous growth in these tissues.” *Planned Parenthood Federation of America (1994)*
- ◆ “The unwillingness of scientists to speak out against the shoddy research that is being advanced by those who deny the abortion-breast cancer link is a very serious breach... When the public learns that a causal link between abortion and breast cancer has been downplayed by the scientific community - for reasons that are ideological rather than factual - the feeling of betrayal will be strong.” *Edward Furton, Ph.D. Ethics and Medics 2004;29:1-2*
- ◆ A study of 8 European countries found that abortion is the “best predictor” of breast cancer trends. The author successfully predicted future breast cancer rates for England and Wales for the years 2003 and 2004 with nearly 100% accuracy by primarily using abortion rates (and secondarily, fertility rates) in his mathematical model. *Patrick Carroll. The breast cancer epidemic: Modeling and forecasts based on abortion and other risk factors. Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons 2007;12:72-78*
- ◆ “The Association of American Physicians and Surgeons believes that patients have the right to give or withhold fully informed consent before undergoing medical treatment. This includes notification of potential adverse effects...there is a considerable volume of evidence supporting this (abortion-breast cancer) link, which is, moreover, highly plausible.” *Jane Orient, MD, Executive Director of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Nov. 2003*
- ◆ “This reasoning overlooks the more likely role of other factors, especially induced abortion. Induced abortion before first term pregnancy increases the risk of breast cancer.” *In 1986, prominent government scientists (including Bruce Stadel of the U.S. National Institutes of Health and Phyllis Wingo of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control) published a letter in the journal Lancet criticizing another scientific team’s suggestion that the increasing incidence of breast cancer among Swedish women was due to oral contraceptive use. February 22, 1986, p. 436*
- ◆ Jose and Irma Russo, in a landmark 1980 experiment, found that 77% of laboratory rats whose first pregnancy was surgically aborted developed breast cancer after exposure to a carcinogen, compared to 0% of identically exposed rats in the control group whose pregnancy was carried to term. *American Journal of Pathology 1980;100:497-512*